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International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation

About the Journal

The pace of change in the community mental health field is staggering. Twenty years ago we thought sheltered workshops were great. Today sheltered workshops have fallen into disfavour. Ten years ago we believed that day treatment programs were “it”. We’ve changed our minds about those too. It makes us wonder what will be the state-of-the-art ten years from now.

A similar transformation or evolution has happened in supportive housing. Twenty years ago, the Homes for Special Care system was the prominent form of supportive housing. Ten years ago, group homes which offered life skills training were heralded as the best choice for people disabled by mental illness. Today, permanent, normal housing with access to flexible supports is considered the ideal. All of these changes have several things in common. Reflected in these changes is the recognition that reduction of psychiatric symptoms alone is not enough; we also need to look at the whole person and how he/she functions in their home, work, school and social life. In addition to teaching people skills in relation to these settings we also need to increase environmental supports and resources. Just as the wheelchair-bound person needs ramps to enter a building, so too does the psychiatrically disabled person need modifications to their environment to support independent functioning. A very important factor in this evolution is the growing appreciation of providing choices and recognizing people’s preferences. How many more changes would we see if we gave the consumers the power to purchase the kind of treatment and support services they wanted.

The move away from a solitary focus on symptomatology to looking at one’s level of functioning in the world, brings with it the basic assumption or belief in hope. It has to be because we do not have the ability to predict who will do well and who won’t. It also sets the stage for an approach that builds on strengths and abilities rather than emphasizing symptoms or illness.

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Modern Practice of Regulating Processes of Attracting Foreign Investments and Approaches to its Improvement

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ABSTRACT

Investing plays a key role in fundamental economic processes taking place at the national, regional and microeconomic levels. The socio-economic potential of the region, the prospects for its development and use, and, accordingly, the improvement of the living standards of the population depend on the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of investments. Attracting foreign investment in the economy of the region is able to provide a new quality of production through the use of advanced foreign technologies, advanced equipment, and the experience of modern management.

KEYWORDS: *Foreign investment, economic processes, WTO, international economic relations.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, Uzbekistan has intensified economic reforms to enter the world market and enter the ranks of developed countries. The use of the experience of advanced countries in the flow of capital and foreign investments into our country is becoming a requirement of the time. One of the common criteria needed to make an investment decision is to create a macro-investment climate and increase the investment attractiveness of the invested facility.

The authorities and administrations of the subject of the Republic of Uzbekistan are called upon to play a significant role in enhancing the process of attracting foreign investment, expanding its scale and increasing efficiency, implementing measures aimed at improving the investment climate, reducing financial risks, and stimulating the innovative nature of investments. In modern conditions, the actualization of this area of regional governance is associated with the upcoming entry of Uzbekistan into the WTO. Consistency, strategic orientation and productivity of government actions can be ensured through the development and implementation of a scientifically sound policy to attract foreign investment, taking into account both Uzbek realities and needs, and positive foreign experience. Meanwhile, an analysis of modern practice is more likely to indicate tactical decisions in this area made by regional authorities. This is largely due to the lack of the necessary conceptual support oriented to the promising vectors of development of the national economy and taking into account the strategic goals of the state, enterprise and organization -recipients, foreign investors.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The degree of elaboration of the topic. A significant contribution to the development of the theory of investment policy was made by E. Atkinson, A. Wagner, C. Denison, J. M. Keynes, A. Marshall, O Morgenstern, F. Perru, P. Samuelson, R. Solow, J. Tobin, S. Fisher, F. Friedman, J. Hicks, K Arrow, et al. Studies in the field of regional investment policy were conducted by domestic economists and economic

geographers. N Baransky, V Belousov, A Vilensky, V. Vvedensky, V Leksin, V. May, B Preobrazhensky, I Risin, A. Shvetsov, B Shtulberg and others made a significant contribution to the development of the theory of regional investment policy.

However, the transformation of economic relations and the redistribution of power over the levels of state power in Uzbekistan put forward new unresolved problems in the theory and practice of implementing the investment policy of the regions, requiring economic science to search for the most effective forms and methods of state influence to increase the attractiveness of territories for foreign investors. The relevance of this problem, the level of its theoretical and practical development that does not correspond to modern needs, determined the choice of the topic of this study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the fundamental and applied work of domestic and foreign scientists, the development of research centers on regional problems, including investment policy. When performing work within the framework of a systematic approach, general scientific research methods were used - scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, expert assessments, logical modeling, the "goal tree", comparative, scenario and program-oriented.

RESULTS

In the economic literature, investment climate and investment attractiveness are often interpreted as synonymous. But the first of these is very broad and meaningful. It is, in a word, a basic description of the investment climate in a country, region, economic region or sector. An investor is advised to evaluate the investment attractiveness of a particular facility or investment project, taking into account the rating environment.

When addressing the problems of investment climate, most authors interpret the content of the categories under study. Some think that the concept of an "investment climate" reflects the optimal level of investment climate that can be implemented in the socio-economic system in a particular region [1]. It is often interpreted as "a set of political, socio-cultural, financial, economic and regional conditions that determine the quality of the business infrastructure in any country, the efficiency of investment and the potential risks of investing in capital" [2]. From this definition it can be concluded that "Investment climate is one of the factors of the external environment of the enterprise, which determines the advantages of potential investors for the enterprise". Thus, the investment climate is a set of social, economic, political and other conditions that create a certain level of attractiveness of financial investments.

There are also definitions that more accurately interpret this concept. However, investment risks that often predict the investment climate are ignored. Therefore, the description in the Encyclopaedia of Finance is most accurate and complete. According to him, the factors of investment climate are as follows:

- **economic factors** - the stability of local governments, the rule of law and society, the distribution of power between different political groups and parties, the status of international relations, the level of development of the legal framework, the mechanism for guaranteeing and protecting investments, and the legal conditions for investing in any area;

• **social factors** - social conditions of the population, the level of social tension, the existence of social conflicts, the level of development of the social sphere;

• **Economic factors**

The most important factors are the structure of the regional economy, the level of economic development of the region, the priority of investment activity, the opportunities of the existing local market, the economic policy of the government on the development of the investment sectors, the potential for dividends abroad;

• **financial factors** - the balance between the regional budget and enterprise finance, the taxation system, the state of the balance of payments and the profitability of enterprises in the region;

• resources and raw materials of the region with natural resources;

• Labor factors Availability and qualification of labor resources, qualification of labor resources;

• **Manufacturing factors** - specifics of the industry, availability and placement of resources for production;

• **Innovation factors** - the level of development of science, the development and implementation of the achievements of the region's ITT, the intellectual and educational level of the population;

• **Infrastructure Factors** - Territorial and geographical position of the region, development of infrastructure, creation and security of the region, development of telecommunication systems, availability of investment infrastructure, development of market economy infrastructure;

• **Environmental factors** - the level of environmental pollution, the climatic conditions in the region; • Criminal factors - corruption of the government, crime rate in the region.

As a rule, the investment climate factors are classified according to the impact of society on their objective and subjective possibilities. The initial factors vary, and the next factors will depend on human activities. It is also possible to distinguish both positive and negative aspects of the investment climate [3].

These are the conditions that help to create a favorable investment climate and increase investment activity in the country:

- High potential of the domestic market;
- High rate of return;
- low level of competition;
- stable tax system;
- Low cost of resources: raw materials, labor and financial resources;
- Effective government support.

The following are factors that impede the development of investment processes and worsen the investment climate in the country:

- political instability;
- social tension, aggression, war of mafia structures, religious and ethnic conflicts;
- High inflation;

-
- High refinancing rate;
 - High level of external and internal debt;
 - budget deficit;
 - Passive balance of payments;
 - underdeveloped legislation, including non-compliance with investment laws;
 - High transactional costs.

Thus, the investment climate can be considered as a set of political, socio-economic, financial, organizational and legal and geographical factors that may or may not attract potential investors. It is a set of political, socio-cultural, financial, economic and legal conditions that determine the quality of the business infrastructure, the efficiency of investment and the likelihood of investment risks. In other words, the investment environment balances the investment efficiency and the investment risks.

Factors determining investment risks. In order to understand the nature of the studied category and to form the author's point of view on its content, it is necessary to analyze the factors that contributed to the development of the investment climate.

Among the common factors that are one of the most important elements of the investment climate in the region, which have a strong impact on investor preferences, according to economic literature, the following can be distinguished:

Assessment of investment climate. It is very difficult to assess the exact investment climate. It is recommended to evaluate it as positive, negative, neutral [4].

Assessment of the investment climate is a factor in optimizing the flow of capital investments. It is administered by consulting firms, banks, newspapers, magazines, government agencies, such as the US Department of Commerce, insurance companies, and pension funds.

Investment attractiveness is at the heart of the investment climate. It is understood that there are certain conditions affecting the choice of the investee. These terms include:

- investment potential - quantitative description of investment attractiveness;
- Investment risk - description of investment attractiveness;
- qualitative assessment of investment attractiveness.

The countries studied in the investment climate are their regions, cities and sectors. There are many methods for assessing the investment climate and the methods used are different. In a number of countries, including Japan, methods are described using no quantitative estimates. However, the numerical method of economic indicators is quite common.

Given the significant economic and political differences between some countries, it is difficult to pinpoint the specific benefits of various sectors of the national economy. Countries with transition economies, including Russia, use the Beri Index method. The valuation is based on 15 criteria and measured in percent: political stability - 12, economic growth rate - 10, currency conversion - 10, long-term crediting and investment conditions for foreign investors - 8, short-term lending opportunities - 8, salaries and labor productivity costs - 8, devaluation - 8, balance of payments - 6, deal - 6, foreign investment and income - 6, nationalization: start to residents to their advantage - 6 level of regulation by

the state, bureaucratic procedures, local governments and 4 - 4, the organization of transport and communications - 4, experts and services - 2.

Each criterion was assessed at very favorable points from one to the most undesirable. The Beri index is a synthetic indicator and is the sum of expert evaluation scores for individual component criteria. This approach has been subjected to some degree of subjectiveness, first and foremost, when it comes to risk assessment.

The rating of various national and international agencies is important in assessing the investment climate. The largest and most popular rating agencies were first established in the United States. Moody's Investors, Standard & Poor's, Fitch - IBCA. They have offices in more than a dozen countries and operate according to the same standards as all countries, and use the same evaluation methods and rating scales [6]. While this is positive on the one hand, ratings on international financial markets do not take into account national or regional specifics.

One more thing. Rating agencies' data may not provide detailed coverage of the investment climate. The reason is that they do not fully reveal the complex economic system of the country. However, this information can help investors make the right choice of the object to be invested in. International agencies are required to maintain a balance between the interests of many investor countries and recipients when setting the rating. This leads to a conflict of interest, given the complexity of the country risk assessment. Even the global economic downturn, which began in 2008 and has spread all over the world, is believed to be the reason why rating agencies have misjudged the welfare of US companies and banks [7].

At present, agencies rely on the opinion of the public and the financial institutions, and draw their conclusions using the main parameters. In fact, they need to shape themselves. Otherwise, the quality of the conclusions will continue to deteriorate.

At the G-20 summit on the global financial and economic crisis, the G-20 summit said that the world's financial analysis system was revised.

Russia proposes to establish a new international rating agency It may be established by the participating States. The purpose should not be to make a profit, but to give a fair assessment of the financial condition and economic processes of companies.

Among the measures taken to create a favorable investment climate in Russia are the following: - development of public-private partnerships, which can significantly increase the efficiency of investment projects through the use of public and private investment;

- Improving the legal framework for investment activities;
- formation of investment infrastructure;
- development of long-term crediting system;
- development of small business.

The following specific measures should be considered in this area:

- amend or abolish various laws that make it difficult to carry out entrepreneurial and investment activities;

- privatization of large federal packages owned by the federal government and reducing the impact of state-owned companies on investment climate, with the addition of independent directors with the participation of heads of federal executive agencies, in addition to the board of directors; Strengthening of control over corruption crimes [9].

To sum up, the investment climate is complex and multi-level. This complexity, as we have already mentioned, is shaped by many factors that create conditions for investment activity. The multilevel nature of the investment climate means that it is assessed at the national, regional and economic levels. If the country has a strong rating for a foreign investor, then regional and sector rankings are important for foreign and local investors.

The investor chooses the asset to be invested by assessing the investment attractiveness. The approach to its evaluation varies depending on whether the object is new or moving. However, in any case, the efficiency and risk of investing are as important as the investment climate assessment. Only the approaches to solving this problem are different.

Table 1 The effects of regional policies to attract foreign investment

Subjects	Effect Types
Regional authorities and administrations	increasing the competitiveness of the economy, the level of its integration into the all-Uzbekistan and world economic space, the development of the social sphere and the growth of its contribution to the increase of innovative potential and the growth of human capital in the region; increase in the tax base of recipient organizations and, on this basis, regional and local budget revenues; increasing household income and employment levels; growth in the region's share in the total Uzbekistan volume of foreign investment; minimization of environmental damage from the activities of enterprises, improvement of the environment
Foreign investment recipients	increasing the competitiveness of products and services; expanding the financial base for the modernization of the material and technical base and technology of organizations; ensuring financial sustainability; increase in functioning capital and increase in its profitability; expansion of economic and organizational opportunities for the development of promising segments of the national and global markets for goods and services; stabilization of the composition of the most skilled workers; development of productive world experience in various areas of organization management; reduction of transaction costs associated with the processes of searching and attracting foreign investment, access of regional organizations to world markets for goods and services
Institutional Investors	acquisition of rights to products in high demand (in accordance with production sharing agreements); obtaining ownership of scientific and technological developments, inventions; reduction of investment risks, including those related to state support and guarantee; increasing the profitability of investments received during the joint work of the recipient and investor; creation of long-term economic guarantees to investors; reduction of transaction costs associated with the processes of allocation of investment resources, control and opposition to the opportunistic behavior of owners and management of recipient organizations.
Individual Investors	obtaining a higher quality education in a number of specialties than national; obtaining an education in a specialty that is absent in national universities; cost savings due to lower tuition at Uzbek universities than in foreign

CONCLUSION

Productive elements of the state policy of attracting foreign investment in foreign countries, suitable for use in the national regional practice of international investment cooperation, are, among others: phased access of foreign investors to an ever-increasing territory of the country, to new sectors and spheres of the national economy; a consistent increase in the diversity of forms of use of foreign investment; concentration of foreign investment in regions of high interest to the state and foreign participants; decentralization of state powers to support the process of attracting foreign investment; monitoring the results of government activities to stimulate the processes of attracting foreign investment and the necessary correction of its content; differentiation of tax incentives for investors depending on the level of development of the region; clear conditions for the provision of state financial support to investors, including foreign ones; declarative procedure for registration of enterprises with foreign capital.

A developed area of foreign investment in the world market is the export of educational services. At the same time, countries that have begun to develop this segment apply the following set of rules: they provide a high level of education at various levels of education; offer lower prices than traditional exporters of educational services; formed a state policy of support and development of international education; provide a foreign student with the opportunity to receive temporary work while studying; provide foreign students with state guarantees that mitigate financial risks; focus on geographically close regions; they use the image of prosperous, politically and economically stable countries and the high rating of national universities.

The analysis of international investment cooperation of the most active republican regions in the field of regulation of the processes of attracting foreign investment allowed us to identify key areas and tasks of improving the regulation of these investments. Among them: adoption of legislative acts of the subjects of the Republic of Uzbekistan containing guarantees against the most important non-commercial risks; the transition to pro-active management, stimulating the attraction of foreign investment in areas consistent with the long-term vectors of development of the region; initiation by the regional authorities of the processes of development and implementation of large investment projects with the participation of foreign capital; development of infrastructure services for investments and the increasing role of regional marketing.

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Corporate Brand Management in Marketing System of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the concepts of a brand, a brand, features of a corporate brand, their relationship and place in the marketing system, explores the existing scientific concepts of product branding, identifies the components of a corporate brand, discusses the formation and management of these components, develops a model for the formation and management of a corporate brand and an algorithm formation of a corporate brand, a methodology for assessing the position of a corporate brand, including the evaluation of the components of a corporate brand, is proposed, rove Dena testing pattern formation and management of corporate brand for example, one of the largest industrial holdings.

KEYWORDS: *corporate image, identity, individuality, philosophy, mission, reputation*

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the topic of corporate brand management in the marketing system for national companies is especially acute. On the one hand, global brands are conquering the national market and many domestic companies are already starting to allocate significant funds for the formation and strengthening of their own brand. In this regard, managers need a practical tool for adequate action. On the other hand, the issue of the formation and management of the corporate brand of national enterprises has not yet received sufficient coverage in the specialized literature on marketing management published in our country, which determined the choice of the research topic and its relevance.

For modern strategically oriented companies, the issue of increasing the value of the company in the long term, which has shifted the previously primary task of obtaining short-term profit, is becoming increasingly important.

The existence of global companies is now focused not so much on the demand for products that they produce on the market as on maximizing life expectancy through successful business activity, perhaps even in various industries and sectors of the economy, and this is the main marketing task.

The most important intangible asset that is at the disposal of the company becomes a corporate brand, as a kind of irrational component, testifying to the history, experience, uniqueness, principles of the company, its aspirations.

There is a concept of value added, for which, on the one hand, buyers are willing to pay in order to use the services of this company, and on the other hand, which represents real consumers who are loyal and share the company's value system.

There are a number of long-term benefits of building a strong corporate brand. Creating a corporate brand, the company gets the opportunity to take market share, set a higher price or resist the price struggle, reduce the cost receiving resources. In addition, brand promotion is a long-term investment that not only leads to an increase in sales in the present, but also reinforces a favorable perception of the company in the minds of interested groups, ensuring a stable cash flow and increasing its market capitalization.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A large number of works in foreign and domestic literature, as well as in periodicals, are devoted to the problems of brand management and marketing communications. A significant contribution to the study of these problems was made by such authors as: D. Aaker, I.V. Alyoshina, T. Ambler, I.A. Arenkov, J.P. Baudoin, S. Black, F. Boari, A. Weissman, T. Gad, Sandwich, G.L. Tulchinsky, E.A. Utkin, J. Ellwood, D.O. Yampolskaya and others.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the study are the works of leading foreign and domestic authors on the problems of international marketing, trademark management (brand management), strategic management, public relations, marketing communications, as well as materials from international and domestic rating agencies The Financial Times, "The Fortune", "Expert", "Institute of International Law and Management", materials of periodicals.

RESULTS

Based on the research, scientific branding theories, the author identifies the following components of a corporate brand: corporate image and corporate reputation (Fig. 1).

Using this hypothesis, the author proposes a model for the formation and management of a corporate brand (Fig. 2).

The model determines the principle of forming a corporate brand, which, according to the author, is as follows.

The company interacts with its market environment, consisting of various interested groups, and the researcher identifies two types of interactions; business activities of the company and specialized communications arising from interaction with the company.

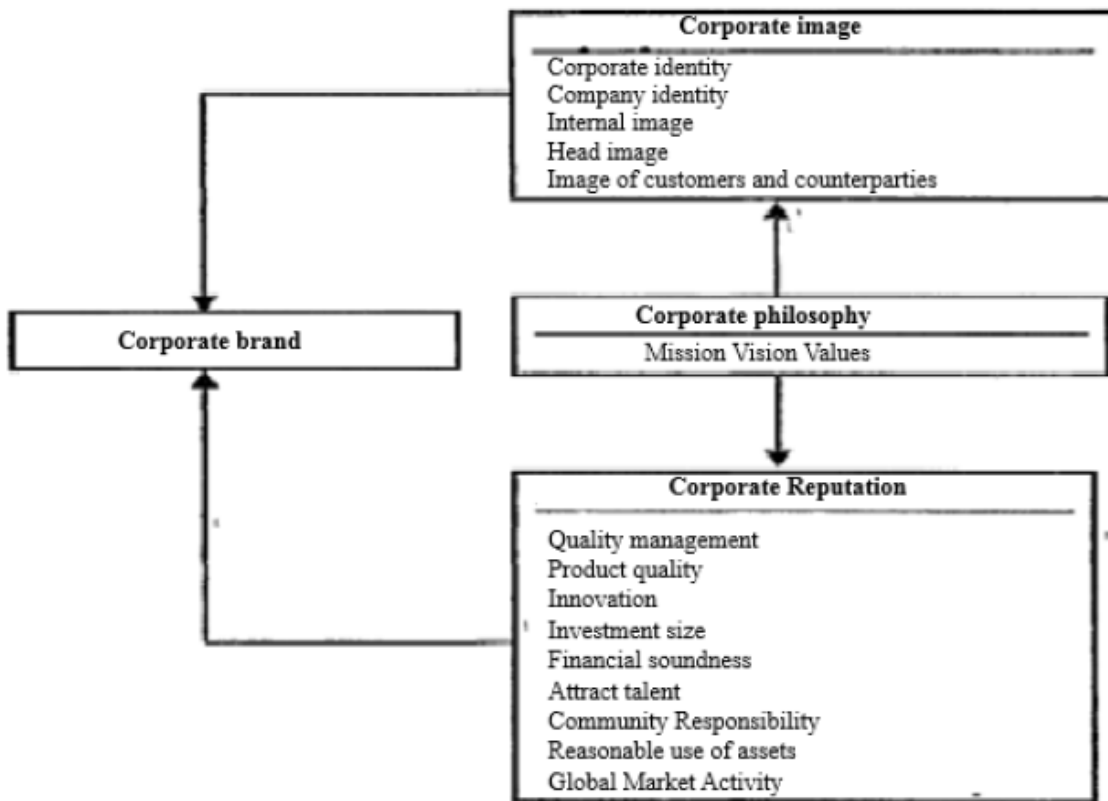


Fig. 1 Components of a corporate brand

As a result of communication, interest groups form an emotional perception of the company, which determines the image of the company, and in the process of business activity, they develop experience in interacting with the company, which is reflected in such a category as the reputation of the company. At the same time, the researcher notes that successful the formation of a corporate brand requires a relationship between the communication strategy and the current activities of the company. This relationship is achieved if the management of the company is based on the core values of the company, including individuality, mission, and vision.

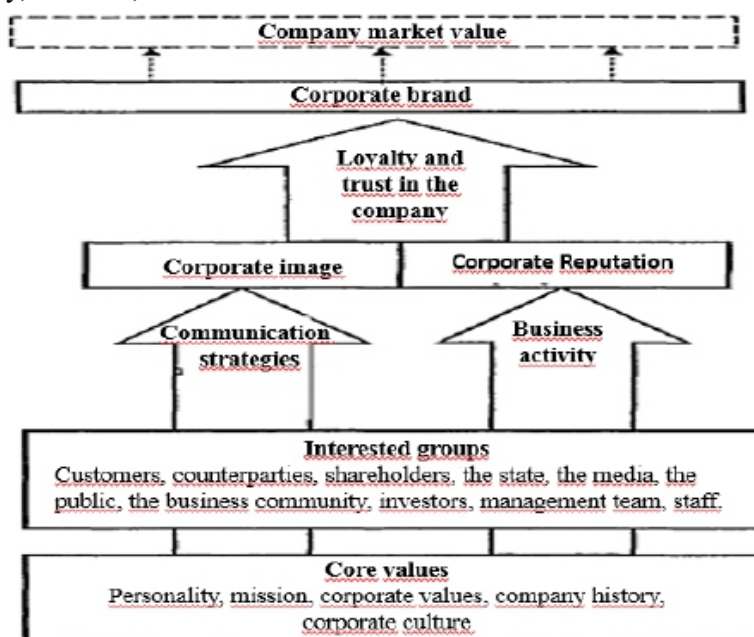


Fig. 2 Corporate brand formation and management model

This model allows us to offer the following algorithm for the formation and management of a corporate brand.

1. Definition or adjustment of the company's core values (mission, vision, corporate values, history).
2. Identification of priority interest groups for which it is necessary to form a definite opinion about the company.
3. An audit of the existing image and reputation among the main interest groups, ie identification of prevailing ideas about the object.
4. Determination of preferences and expectations of interested groups in relation to the company.
5. Development of the concept of corporate image and reputation by taking into account the expectations of each interested group, ie, constructing the image and reputation of the company as a response to its preferences.
6. The choice of means of marketing communications through which interaction with priority interest groups will be carried out, i.e. strategy Development image formation, action plan.
7. The direct formation of the image, that is, the translation of the constructed model into reality through the implementation of strategic and operational communication plans of the company.
8. Development and implementation of programs to enhance the company's reputation, which may include activities such as. management system certification, development of corporate culture, other long-term programs.
9. Monitoring and control of compliance with specified characteristics, image and reputation in the presentation of each interested group, that is, monitoring the implementation of the plan, measuring intermediate results, adjusting both the concept itself and the strategic and operational plans for its implementation.

As follows from the algorithm, important tools for managing a corporate brand are methods for assessing the components of a corporate brand: corporate image and reputation.

For the assessment of corporate image, the candidate suggests the following method. Representatives of interested groups use the expert method to evaluate the corporate image for each component.

This assessment is supplemented by an analysis of information about the company in the media and an expert analysis of corporate identity attributes, which increases the objectivity of image assessment and allows to identify factors that determine the image of the company.

In foreign and domestic practice, much attention is paid to assessing corporate reputation. The researcher existing methods, reputation assessment and proposed a set of indicators that most accurately describe the essence of corporate "reputation. In addition, the author examined the existing methods of assessing the level of reputation and assessed their availability in the national context.

CONCLUSION

Exploring the problem of forming a corporate brand, the researcher analyzed the organizational issues of the formation and management of a corporate brand. So, according to the author, successful corporate brand management is possible only if there is interest on the part of the head and owner of the company, therefore, corporate brand management should be carried out at the level of the company's board of directors.

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Marketing Strategies for Improving the Export Potential of Uzbekistan (By the Example of Textiles)

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the state of light industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the process of development of the industry, as well as its role in ensuring economic growth. The prospects of further development of light industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan are analyzed, namely: increasing the export potential of the industry, equipping industry enterprises with modern equipment, using new technologies, further increasing the volume of finished products, including high-quality consumer products, increasing the depth of processing of cotton fiber, producing environmentally friendly pure textile product.

KEYWORDS: *light industry, textile production, investment, state gift support, benefits, action strategy.*

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan remains one of the five largest producers and the second largest exporter of cotton. Nevertheless, more than 80% of the produced cotton fiber (about 800,000 tons) continues to be exported annually as a raw material. If we consider the prospects for the development of this sector based on the conditions that were discussed in Section I. (Figures 3a and 3b, demonstrating the possibilities of the supply chain of agricultural products), we can see the possibilities for increasing the volume of economic activity, added value and number of jobs in the case of the formation and effective management of value chains in the cotton sector and their integration into international networks, as well as their use as the foundation for Denmark and the integration of supply chains of other goods.

Light industry, especially one of its leading sectors, the textile industry, since the time of the industrial revolution has played an important role in the economic development of any industrial country and in expanding international trade relations for this study of various aspects of the economy of this industry, much attention is paid by scientists from different countries.

Particularly important in modern conditions are issues of industry competitiveness. For example, the factor approach to assessing the competitiveness of textile enterprises in the work of Gorina Ya.M. is interesting. [1], on the basis of cost analysis in the Republic of Kazakhstan, an analysis of possible directions for increasing the competitiveness of the textile industry was carried out [2]. Various aspects of industry competitiveness are affected to one degree or another in many works (see, for example, [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9]). Light industry is a strategic industry for the economy of Uzbekistan, providing a high level of employment and making a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of the country and increasing its international authority.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The author has studied extensive literature on the problems of international marketing, international economic relations, economic integration, as well as on the development of the textile industry and export of Vietnam in the largest specialized libraries of Tashkent, Moscow and Hanoi. The works of Uzbek, Russian scientists and economists were used to write the thesis. Directly or indirectly devoted to this issue, such as Durmanov A.Sh., Gerchikova I.N., Kretova I.I., Liventseva N.N., Zavyalova P.S., Buglaya I. And others. Among the leading foreign and Vietnamese scientists, experts in the field of world economy and marketing, the works of Ansoff I, Aamben J., Doyle P, Porter M., Terpstra V., Saratie R., Bui Hack Vien, Dao Nguyen Kat were used, Nguyen Dang Zoan et al.

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE STUDY

As a theoretical and methodological basis of the research, the dialectic and comparative-historical method are used. When analyzing the state of the world textile market and the development features of the textile industry in Vietnam, its exports, modeling, forecasting and economic-statistical methods are actively used. In addition, various field research methods were widely used: personal observations and surveys of company leaders engaged in international marketing and in the textile industry of Uzbekistan.

RESULTS

There are a number of studies that examined opportunities for increasing value added and developing the textile industry in Uzbekistan. In particular, this is a study conducted by IFC on the development of the textile sector in Europe and Central Asia in 2000-2018. And the UNDP analytical note "Textile Industry in Uzbekistan: Problems and Prospects" (No 5, 2018), prepared on the basis of a study conducted by the Center for Economic Research.

In addition, there are several examples of the formation of international value chains based on the processing of Uzbek cotton. So, the Samcintex Company is fully equipped with Swiss equipment and technologies for the production of cotton-cotton fabric. This company supplies white and color footballs to Europe, Canada and the USA, as well as gray cotton fabric to India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Taiwan, Indonesia and Malaysia. Another division of this company, Silk Star, operates a raw silk factory in Samarkand. Another example is the activity of Olam International, one of the leading international trade companies. This company has created an effective cotton supply channel and an international network, making Tashkent its logistics base for quality control, management and coordination of supplies in Central Asia. This logistics base is integrated into the global network of Olam companies.

Uzbekistan is one of the most densely populated countries in Central Asia, as well as a major producer of cotton fiber in the post-Soviet space. It ranks sixth in the world in cotton production and third in its export, being also an active participant in the global textile market. More than 1 million 250 thousand tons of cotton fiber is produced annually in the republic, of which 60% is processed domestically, and in the medium term it is planned to increase the volume of domestic processing of cotton fiber and textile production to 70%. Over 8.2 thousand light industry enterprises operate in Uzbekistan, more than 500 of which are part of the Uzbekengilsanoat Joint Stock Company. According to the results for January – December 2016, Uzbekengilsanoat enterprises produced consumer goods worth 1,680.2 billion soums, the growth rate compared to the corresponding period of the previous year was 122.3%, and the volume of industrial production was 3,714.5 billion soums with a growth rate of 118.1%.

Provided privileges and preferences for local producers allowed for a short time to establish in the country the production of not only cotton yarn, harsh fabrics and knitted fabrics, but also finished knitted products, as well as semi-finished products for the clothing industry, which meet international standards and are worthy competitors of foreign analogues. Over the following years, the industry attracted foreign investment worth more than \$ 2 billion. Over 180 enterprises have been created with the participation of foreign investors from Germany, Switzerland, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Turkey, the USA, India and other countries. More than 150 projects for the production of ready-made clothes (sportswear, clothing for adults, children's clothing, underwear and much more) have been implemented. Currently, the products with the trade mark «Made in Uzbekistan» are exported to over 50 countries², in Vol. H. In the EU, the CIS and Latin America, as well as the Republic of Korea, China, Singapore, Iran, Israel, the US and others, in particular in the CIS, as well as in the EU, have dealerships, whose work allows you to navigate and actively work in the global market.

In order to increase the export potential of light industry, marketing support for manufacturers of textile and sewing and knitting industries, promoting domestic textile products to foreign markets by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 08.13.2007. No. 171 under the SJSC "Uzbekengilsanoat" created an Agency for the advertising and marketing of textile products. Today, there are more than 250 exporting enterprises in Uzbekistan, including 38 new ones. The company's enterprises are actively working to expand the range of finished products for export.

The share of goods with high added value in total exports is growing and now stands at more than 33%. Uzbekengilsanoat AK enterprises have created more than 40 trading houses and 50 dealer divisions of large exporting enterprises in the EU, CIS and Asia. In 2016, the share of industrial goods in the country's GDP was 55.8%, and in 2015 - 53.8%. Analysis of the statistical data of the State Statistics Committee of the country allows us to draw the following conclusions. The structure of exports of the Republic of Uzbekistan is changing. So, according to the results of 2016, the share of non-primary goods in the total volume is about 70%, while at the beginning of the 90s of the last century this figure was less than 30%. At the same time, the share of cotton fiber in the country's exports is 25.5% (in 1990 this figure was 59.7%).

In the early 90s, 973.3 thousand spindles were involved in production and less than 10% of the cotton fiber harvested in the country was processed. Export of products did not exceed \$ 7.7 million.

The United States, and the region as a whole, was considered as a raw material base, where the output of finished goods was not developed [14]. Since 1995, over \$ 2.5 billion of foreign investment has been attracted to the industry. Initially, the right path allows you to get high results today: light industry has become one of the leaders in terms of exports of high value-added products. The industrial capacities of textile fiber processing enterprises increased from 7% of the total cotton production in 1991 to 45% in 2015. In 2016, the volume of cotton fiber processing in Uzbekistan reached 40% [15].

In recent years, export of textile products to Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Nigeria and other countries has been established. First export delivery companies within the industry have implemented in 1994. Then the volume of foreign supplies of textile, garment and knitwear products is only about \$ 7 million at the end of last year the figure has exceeded 1 billion, and the number of exporters. - mark to 260. Significant changes undergone and assortment of exported products. In 1994-1996 only harsh fabrics and cotton yarn were supplied to the foreign market, in 2003 terry towels and a knitted fabric were replenished, in

2010 - carpets and rugs, as well as sewing and knitting products. To date, this list has become even more voluminous: bamboo, modal and blended yarns, jacquard linen, fashionable outerwear models with original design solutions.

A powerful impetus to a new stage in the development of the industry was given by program documents adopted by the leadership of Uzbekistan over the years on the development of light industry. The implementation of these decisions, as well as the significant assistance provided by the government, made it possible to attract significant foreign investment in the implementation of projects to modernize and technologically upgrade the production base, and to acquire new equipment. At the same time, the main emphasis was placed on further steady and balanced growth in fiber processing with a gradual increase in the share of products with high added value and an increase in its competitiveness. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On the Program of Measures for the Further Development of the Textile and Sewing and Knitting Industry for 2017-2019" of December 21, 2016 opened up new opportunities for improving the industry.

According to the document, from January 1, 2017, the mandatory sale to authorized banks of part of the proceeds in foreign currency received from the export of the following types of products is canceled:

- finished cotton fabric;
- finished mixed fabrics;
- finished silk fabrics (except satin);
- finished garments, finished clothes (sewing, knitwear-ny products);
- hats (except for national hats);
- hosiery;
- textile haberdashery.

The program provides for the transition until 2020 to the full implementation of cotton fiber harvested in our country, an increase in industrial production by more than 2.7 times, and the supply of products to domestic and foreign markets. And this will make the products of domestic light industry competitive and confidently go with them to world trading floors. As part of the program, from 2017–2020. More than 2.2 billion dollars of investments will be attracted into the industry (almost half are foreign). Investment projects will create special textile complexes operating on the basis of a four-stage system that includes all processes - from primary processing of cotton fiber to the production of finished products, as well as create more than 27 thousand new jobs. It is also planned to organize 120 new and modernize more than 10 existing enterprises.

Manufacturers of the above products, as well as accessories and accessories, until January 1, 2020:

- are exempt from paying income tax and property tax, a single tax payment for microfirms and small enterprises, and paying mandatory contributions to the Republican Road Fund;
- are exempted from customs payments (except for customs clearance fees) for imported equipment and components;
- enjoy the right to defer payment of customs payments (except for customs clearance fees) for up to 60 days from the date of acceptance of the customs declaration when importing raw materials, supplies and accessories.

In addition, a specialized foreign trade organization, Uztexstiliexport LLC, was created in the structure of Uzbekengilsanoat AK, which will create trading houses abroad and promote products of the light

industry of Uzbekistan at exhibitions, as well as assist textile workers in organizing the import of necessary components, equipment, raw materials and materials.

Another important step in the development of light industry in Uzbekistan was the creation of the Uzbekipaksanoat Association, which will radically improve the sericulture industry. The decision on its creation on March 29, 2017 was signed by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Mulberry plantations existing in the country are not used efficiently enough, and in winter, the yield of mulberries is significantly reduced.

Due to the insufficient production of cocoon raw materials, the production capacities of silk-winding and silk-weaving enterprises are not fully utilized. Today, more than 80 million linear plantations and 51 thousand ha of mulberry plantations provide feeding of 450 thousand boxes of silkworm moths and the production of about 26 thousand tons of silkworm cocoons. To cover the deficit, 230-250 thousand boxes of silkworm grena are imported annually - up to 50% of the needs of the industry. Particular attention in the decree was paid to the production of grains and cocoons, their preparation and primary processing through the introduction of highly productive breeds and hybrids of the silkworm, modernization of existing and creation of new capacities for the production of raw silk, as well as the organization of deep processing of cocoons.

In 2017–2021 It is planned to implement a number of measures to develop the silk industry, to conduct a unified scientific, technical, technological, investment and export policy to provide comprehensive support and improve the regulatory framework.

A special working group has been created for this. The Decree provides for the provision, until January 1, 2023, of benefits for the payment of a single tax payment and a single social payment to organizations producing silkworm cocoons, as well as customs privileges for imported material and technical resources. The industry is also exempted from paying income tax for homeworkers engaged in growing live silkworm cocoons. The seniority of sericulture workers and homeworkers will include the period of seasonal work, counted over the year of work for the appointment of a pension.

The expansion of the feed base, the creation of complexes for growing cocoons in the immediate vicinity of mulberry plantations, the import of high-yielding (cold-resistant) mulberry seedlings, giving twice the yield, will increase cocoon harvesting by 35 thousand tons (35%), as well as ensure production products, including silk yarn and high value-added finished products. It is expected that by 2021 the total share of the processing of silkworm cocoons will be increased to 50% by creating new jobs and increasing foreign exchange earnings through export of products.

The work on attracting foreign designers to conduct master classes for domestic specialists and the joint development of modern clothing models with the subsequent organization of their industrial production at domestic enterprises deserves much attention. The growth in the volume of fabric makes it possible to satisfy the needs of the population in high-quality textile products. So, last year, the growth in industrial production by Uzbekengilsanoat enterprises amounted to 18.1% (3.7 trillion soums), consumer goods 22.3% (1.7 trillion soums), export of products - 32% (up to \$ 1.146 billion).

The indicators on the development of light industry in the country are calculated by the author by the method of regression analysis based on the statistical data of the State Statistics Committee of the

Republic of Uzbekistan and are presented in the table. It is expected that in 2020 about bemsya light industrial goods (non-food items) increased by 23.1% in relation to 2017, amounting to 3 6847.5 billion soums. According to the forecast, the volume of processed cotton fiber will reach 1,632.3 thousand tons, and knitted goods - 1,390.6 million tons.

The introduction of new industrial technologies, the use of high-performance modern equipment in combination with effective management ensure high productivity at the enterprises of the industry, an increase in production volumes and an increase in the quality of products. There is an annual increase in absolute indicators, and 61 types of new products have been added to the traditionally produced assortment.

In addition, systematic work was continued to implement measures aimed at reducing energy intensity and introducing energy-saving technologies. So, in 2015 P otreblenie electron roenergii on the output value of 1 billion soums fell 6%, consumption of natural gas - by 9.8%.

At the same time, the light industry of Uzbekistan poses no less promising tasks for this year as well. The priority areas of Uzbekengilsanoat this year will be: implementation of continuous technical and technological renewal of enterprises; faster development of infrastructure; further increase of export potential, attraction of foreign investments and creation of additional jobs. According to technical and economic forecasts, Uzbekengilsanoat AK plans to achieve a 2.5-fold increase in the production of cotton fabric, a 2.8-fold fabric, a 2.8-fold silk, a 2.7-fold silk, a 1.5-fold non-woven fabric, and a knitted fabric by 2020. 2.7 times. Production of finished web per year is planned to be brought up to 459.2 million square meters. m, which is 5.4 times more than was produced in 2013.

CONCLUSION

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan began the reorganization of industry. Implementation of a targeted systemic state economic policy aimed at diversifying and modernizing the economy, increasing the competitiveness of domestic industry, supporting the development of its leading industries, including by deepening the processing of local raw materials and increasing the export potential of domestic industry, and supporting the development of its leading industries, including through deeper processing local raw materials and increasing export potential.

Forecast of light production growth industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Year	Light industry (non- food goods) billion soums	clap kovoe fiber (thousand tons)	Mind boy the pattern pieces naya fabric (thousand tons)	Clap Chato pattern pieces naya yarn million m ²	Trico platemaking canvas million pieces
2017	29 938.6	1,326.3	370.6	212.4	1,097.3
2018	32,241.5	1,428.3	399.1	228.8	1,181.7
2019	34 544.5	1,530.3	427.7	245.1	1,266.2
2020	36,847.5	1,632.3	456.2	261.4	1,350.6

Source: Author's calculations based on the data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In our opinion, for the further development of light industry in the country, it is necessary to carry out the following activities without changing the mechanism for attracting foreign investment:

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- take into account the influence of external factors when making a forecast for the development of the industry;
 - increase the export potential of the textile industry by increasing labor productivity;
 - increase the competitiveness of industry products by introducing the latest technologies;
 - create new capacities in the country for the production of finished types of textile products for foreign and domestic markets.

In addition, it is necessary to develop the production of cheap materials based on artificial, synthetic (viscose, acetate, polyester, polyamide, polyacrylonitrile) threads and fabrics.

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Automatic Unmanned Railway Gate Crossing System

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ABSTRACT

There has been a increment in the road traffics as well as the rail traffic, accidents at the crossing is increases and this is causes and difficulty to railways transportation. The main purpose of this model is to the provide by automated railway gate in the crossing and replaced by the gate operate by the manually. In this activity we will be proposed by a simply method for the at crossing in which we fixed by the IR Sensor on the railway track. The system reduces to take time for a gate closing. This variety of a gate will be situated in and without man crossing where the possibilities of accident are in high amount and relabled operation will be carried by automatic gate. IR Transmitter and Receiver are work at each rail track section and sends the message at each crossing and to a main control room.

INTRODUCTION

The main intention of a paper is to develop an economical train watching and protection system. Indian railway is the world 2nd rank railway transportation, in which 6,853 location and 63,028 kilometer of the path, 37,840 trains. 83 billion customer are and 492 milliones of plenty the freight cars. Of the 11 million people who climb on the train daily, 520 trains are daily on track each day, about 550,000 seats have in reserved passenger people. Crossroad could be a place wherever a railway and a road, or 2 railway lines, cross at identical level. It's known as crossway in North America. There are primarily 2 styles of crossroad they're manned crossroad and unmanned crossroad. Manned crossroad is generally unbroken closed to road traffic equipped with lifting barriers. Unmanned crossroad is employed for oxen crossing.

According by the railway department approximately 30348 crossings with man gatekeeper and without gatekeeper, (manned and unmanned) in India in that 11563 is a unmanned. Collision at without gatekeeper crossings are progressively a serious downside in India. In keeping with the report revealed in Times of India by News Network most accidents i.e. four-hundredth occurred at without gatekeeper railway crossing.

Railroad connected accidents are additional dangerous than alternative transport accidents is a term of severity with death rate.

The quantity of deaths on railway track is on the increase within the past few years despite many measures taken by the authorities to contain such incidents. This arrangement helpful to in reduction of accident.

Railway Accidents is classified on the premises of a cause and result, study of that helps in preventing similar ones in future. Head on collision: The train colliding on an equivalent track from opposite ends

referred to as head on collision. Rear end collision: the opposite kind is once a train collides into the opposite that's before of it, referred to as aposterior collision.

Derailments: A train could de rail on the merely straight track which will caused by the rail accident.

Curve, mishap of the train is in the lot of common once there's a curve on the track inflicting an accident.

Junctions a train may additionally get the rail on the a junction, that place wherever 2 track are converge by in to one, or one is diverged in to the 2. Accident contributors like trains visibilities advance signal signs, active warning signal, driver nature, driver disturbed by wrong signal at night and risk taking are known common people issues contribute to the vehicle and train crossing accident.

PROBLEM STATEMENT



FIG NO.1 Current Situation Of Railway Crossing .



FIG NO.2 Railway crossing without gate.

Last September, 8 people dead in the Bihar due to a train bus collision at an unmanned. In the another insident, 15 peoples was killed and 2 others seriously injured when the Mathura Kasganj express rammed into a jip at unmanned crossing in Hathras, UP. According the ministry of railway, in 2014-15 at the 130 people are died in the incident at unmanned crossing. And the 58 dead in the year of 2015-16 and also 40 people dead in 2016-17.in 2017- 18,26 people died from in April 1 to the December 15,2018,there are 16 people are deaths.

OBJECTIVE

The end function of this is to develop an “automated railway gate crossing system” to replace the present deployed system in the railway industry. With sensors which will be implementing easily in road in especially at crossings. With in which increase of a vehicle daily, It becomes the more difficult to manual operate gate and it is time consuming at level crossing. As a result, often accidents are occure and many peoples are injured bad and the sometimes its become a very serious condition when people dead due to the type of accident. This project will be help to the reduce accident in our society by introduced automatic railways crossing system.

The important objective is to the improved safety, minimizes travel timing and increases capacity of infrastructure. This is a improvements are advantageous to health economy and to the environment. Reduces time delay at the crossing and saving more travel time is the main goal of intelligent systems for transportation.

Besides that, the usage of guards (personnel) to physically control (open/close) the gate involves heavy use of man power which is directly contributes to inefficient because sometime its take a more much time.

METHODOLOGY

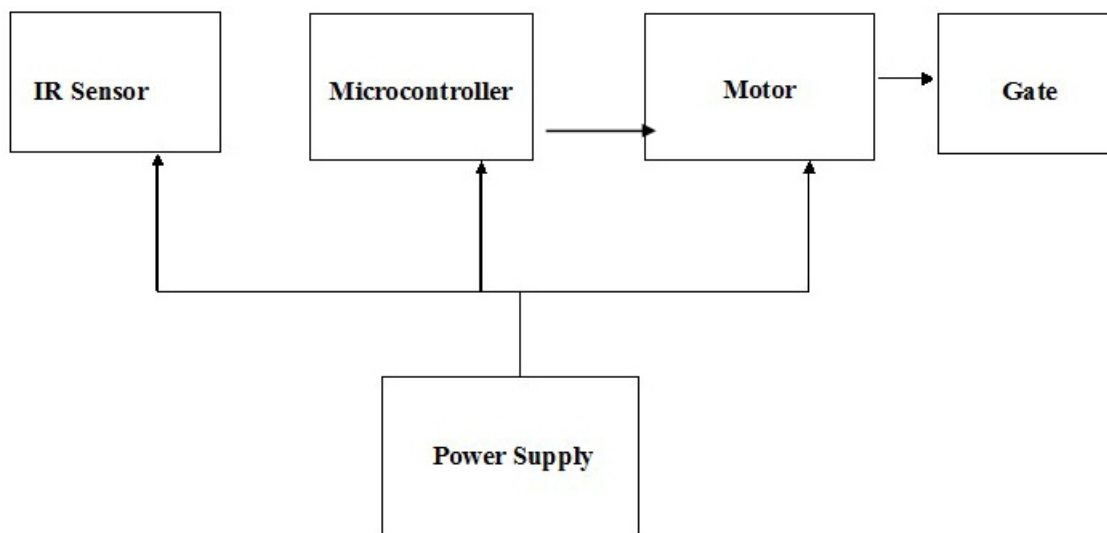


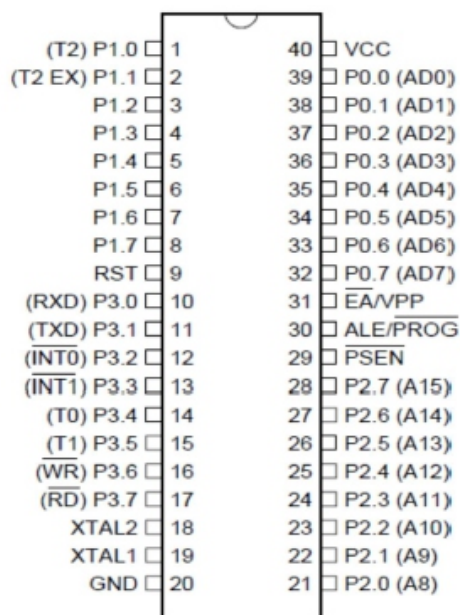
Figure No. : 3 Block Diagram Descript

HARDWARE & SOFTWARE

FEATUR OF MICROCONTROLLER

The AT 89C52 Provide the Standard : 8K byte of the Flash memory, 256 byte RAM, 32 I/O line, three 16-chip oscillate, and with clock circuitry. In addition, of AT 89C52 is the designed for the static logic operation and down to the zero frequency,it is also support two software are selectable to power or saving mode.





➤ MICROCONTROLLER

The Microcontroller IC 89S52 has a 256x8 bit internal RAM which is the mostly important feature for this applications. Here 8 to 10 readings can be recorded by in a RAM and after each half of an hour to achieving data logging.

The Timer and Counter is a application of the 89S52 is to be the used to count the pulse from on the proximity sensor. The also interrupt pin is INTR 0 is used to the switch into the different settings modes of an a serial channels is used to get the interface with pc for the data logger applications.

The AT 89C52 provide the following important features of : 8K bytes of the Flash memory, 256 byte of RAM, 32 I/O lines, three 16-bit timer or counter, six-vector and two-level interrupt architecture, and a full duplex serial port, on-chip oscillator, and the clock circuitry. In addition function, of the AT 89C52 is design is the static logic for the operation is also down to the zero frequency with the supports of two softwares is also selectable for the power saving modes.

The also Idle Mode is stops to a CPU while the allowing to a RAM, timer or counters, serial port, and with and but a freezes the oscillator, disabl all the other chip functional.

Sensors the next hardware reset

• Sensor uses in the motion detector:

Ultrasonic Send the out pulses of the ultrasonic wave to be the measures and reflection off the moving object.

• Microwave

Sensor send out the microwave pulse and the measures and reflection of the moving object. Similarly to the police radar gun.

• Infrared sensors

Two IR sensor pairs are used for transmitting and receiving signals.



Fig no 5 :IR LED

IR Circuits has two stages:

IR Transmitter

The transmitter unit consisted of the infrared LED and it is associated with circuitry. The IR LED emits the infrared light is to put on the transmitting unit. The Infrared LED is driven through the transistor.

IR Reciever

The receiver is a consists of sensor and the associated with circuitry. In the receiver section, will be the first part of a sensor, and which is detects the IR pulse transmitted by the IR-LED.

DC motor

DC motor is the electrical motor it is converted electric energy in to the mechanical energy. It is mostly use widely used and power from existing in direct- current light in the power distributions system. The DC motor speed also be controlled by the wide ranges using this variable supply and voltage or the changing currents in a field windings. High efficiency, high quality low cost DC motor and the gearbox for a robotics applications.

It is Very simple and available in market at the specified size. Nut with the threads on the shaft to a easily connected and internal thread on the shaft for simply to connecting to the wheel.

Features

- 3.5 is a RPM to the 1000 RPM and the 12V supply DC motors with the Gearbox, RPM it may be vary when its operating from the 3V to 15V
- 5kgcm torque
- 3000 RPM of the base motor
- 6mm shaft diameter and with the internal hole
- 125gm weight
- Similar sizes of motor is available with the different rpm
- No load current = 60 mA (Max), Load current = 300 mA (Max).

16X2 LCD Display:



Fig. 20 LCD Display

LCD indicates different mode settings & set point adjustment. Also 16 char are divided in to the indicated speed output. In the LCD Display used here is 16 characters by 2 line display.

In the 16 character in both lines are equal and divided in to the indicated commands with the speed.

In sub routine 'Enter Speed' and 'Current Speed' message, the set Speed value is the indicated on a screen.

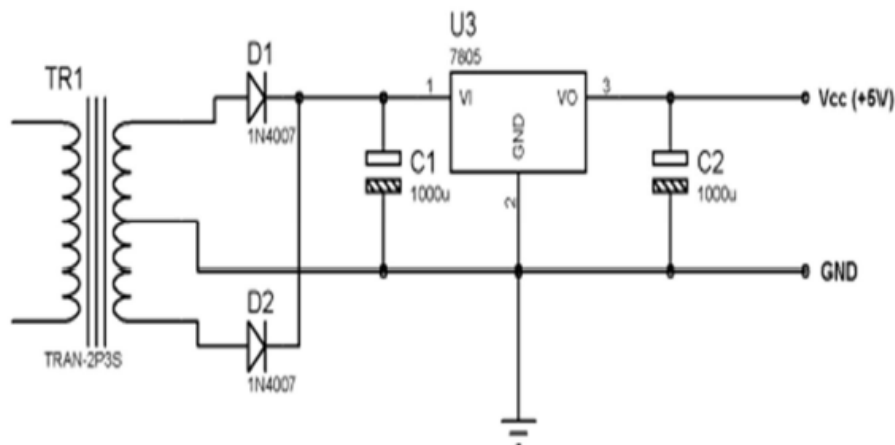
In this project a LCD is used to interfaced with the 0-port (D0-D7) i.e. in the from of 32 pin number to Pin 39 number. The other words a data-bus D0-D7 is also connected the 0-port of a IC 89s52. RS pin is directly connected to the 11 number pin of the controller and also another important pin EN (LCD enable) is also to direct connect to the 14 number pin of a controller. On a other hand to pin R/W of LCD is also connected to a ground. The LCD interfacing is done here for the indicating different display messages to the user.

Interfacing is also given in to detail and they are follows:-

In this equipment the LCD which is used is 16X2 type. i.e. 16 characters per row and two rows.

The feature of the LCD is to shown the status of the events and performed with the respective circuit and to the display those resulting parameter on the is have to be display on a screen required condition.

POWER SUPPLY:



linear regulator National Semiconductor LM7805. The LM 7805 required and a input voltage of at least in 7.5V in order to guarantee of the regulation, so the unregulated power supply should be supply at this voltage is a under worst-case current is consumption and assumed to be a about 200mA. Because the fullwave rectifier is also used for the efficiency (diode D1and D2), we can also assumed in around about 1.4 Volt to be the lost across on the bridge (0.7 Volt per conducting diode).

We there are need of a transformer is selected is T1, and the rating is 9-0-9 secondary at the 500 mA.

Advantages

- i. High and long read range.
- iii. Automatically detect the train.
- iv. Lower working cost.
- v. Poor sensitive in electromagnetic interference, vibration, shock, temperature.
- vi. Real time display information processing.

Application

1. At railway crossings
2. At toll naka
3. At company entrances gate
4. At apartment entrances gate

CONCLUSION

The accidents are avoided at places where is a no person managing the railways crossing gates. Here we will the DC motor can be used to the opening and closing of a gate by automatic when it is rotated in the direction of clockwise or the direction of anticlockwise. When the train arrival in the sufficient distance between crossing and train the transmitter is IR senses and then generates appropriately signal, and then at that time receiver IR receiving the signal from sensor and generated the interrupt. By automating then the crossings will be many accidents in a crossing can be the brought almost to the zero. When the train approached by the near railway crossings the gate are closes automatic and when train run, the away from crossing thens gate will be opened by automatically.

FUTURE SCOPE

It is a working prototype model and more will be done in it. At the current situation Indian railway is also suffering from crossing accidents but this project will be solution on that problem. This is a low level project but it can be implement in future and secure many live.

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Improvement of the Method of Determining the Size of Penalties in Cases on Agricultural Settlement of Agricultural Lands

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes violations of the use of agricultural land in the republic. A proposal has been developed to improve the methodology for determining the amount of fines and violations of existing fines based on new methods for calculating fines.

KEYWORDS: *amount of fines, rural settlement of lands, agricultural purposes, methods of determination.*

INTRODUCTION

As a result of land reform in the 90s of the last century, a system of incentives for the use of agricultural land in the agricultural sector, its management and improvement of land use efficiency in farms, which are the basis of a newly formed class of owners, has been formed. In particular, changes in property relations. Alienation of property the establishment of farms and dehkan farms has changed people's attitude to property. A lot of practical work was done during the reform period. These have already had positive results. But these reforms have created some drawbacks. And it covers the issues that need to be addressed today. Since 1991 the legal basis for the creation of farms and dehkan farms has been established in the Republic. In this regard, the basic legal and regulatory framework for the establishment and functioning of farms in 1991-1998 was developed. In 1999-2002 the process of liquidation of unprofitable shirkats and creation of their own farms was developed. The development of farms as a priority has been identified since 2003, and in 2008 the process of optimization of land plots of farms was implemented, which laid the foundation for sustainable economic activity. However, these reforms are not only ineffective, but also have their negative consequences. At the same time, the absence of a clear system of incentives for the use of agricultural land has its negative effect. That is why in recent years, the leadership of our country has paid serious attention to this issue. In particular, as noted by the Honorable President Sh.Mirziyoev, "unfortunately, the situation with the sale, arbitrary acquisition and plundering of irrigated land by farmers and other responsible managers due to lack of strict control on the ground, unfortunately continues. The time has come for those who sell fertile land, take tough measures and give legal advice to those who illegally build houses". Based on these views expressed by the President of the country, it is important to note that at the next stage of the reforms, the development of land use processes, expanding the scope of scientific research to improve the system of incentives for the rational and targeted use of land by agricultural land users, the issues of increase should be solved. In general, agriculture as a material production sector differs from other sectors by the fact that the main and indispensable means of production are land. In addition, the high population growth in the country will also lead to an increase in the demand for agricultural land. On one side, on the other hand, part of agricultural land is withdrawn from agriculture as a result of population growth, development of industrial sectors, and road construction. As a result, land resources are depleted. In agriculture, due to the biological processes involved in the reproduction process, the fertility features

required for the growth of livestock and plants are directly related to the activity of the microorganisms in the soil. This requires certain training from agricultural producers. Otherwise, toxic chemicals applied to various pests and diseases may have a detrimental effect on the activity of microorganisms in the soil as a result of improper use of defoliant. This leads to the deterioration of land reclamation and reduced soil fertility.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Scientific researches aimed at solving problems of improving the system of incentives and improving efficiency of use of land resources in agriculture have been conducted not only by our republic, but also by many foreign economists. Processes of increasing the efficiency of land use in general and its incentives. The scientific and theoretical and fundamental foundations of the organization and development are reflected in the scientific works of such great classical economists as A. Smith, D. Ricardo, U. Petty, K. Marks, S. Mill, A. Marshall. A number of economists in the CIS have done their research on intensive use of land resources, state support, improvement of land use incentives, and motivation of agricultural land use efficiency. Such economists include M. Buzdalov, A. Varlamov, S. Volkov, V. Verhinin, N. Komov, V. Karatnev, Yu. Lutih, S. Mindrin, V. Narenko, M. Ushachev, A. Yugay, V.M. It will be possible to include scholars such as Shamanov. In our republic, the scientific researches on improvement of economic efficiency and system of financial incentives in agrarian sphere with the purpose of solution of various purposes and tasks in conditions of transition to the business economy before and after independence are carried out. In these directions in the republic U. Umurzakov, N. Hushmatov, K. Khoriev, B. Sulonov, G. Dabudoglo, M. Hashimjonov, Z. Hashimov, G. Mixteeva, A. Tamutali, A. Mamatkazin, A. Malikov, R. Ismoilov. Scientists of agrarian economists, V. Kim, E. Kurbonov, A. Tashkulov, Sh. Hasanov, A. Altiev. However, it should be noted that the issue of improving the system of financial incentives for land use in agriculture of the republic has not been studied so far as a separate research topic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methods of abstract thinking, economic and statistical analysis, questionnaires, comparative comparisons, grouping and other methods are widely used in the process of research.

RESULTS

To date, the total land fund of the country is 44.4 million. UAH. ha, of which 25.3 million UAH ha or 56.9% of agricultural land, of which 4.3 million UAH. ha (16.9%). About 3.7 million hectares of irrigated land is cultivated. The total rainfall in the country is about 770 million acres, most of which are located in Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions. 22.8 million. Dollars of land fund ha of desert pastures. Of this, 10 million hectares with brown soil, 13 million. Almost sandy soil. The rest consists of blackberries, meadow and saline soils. The total irrigated area of desert pastures is about 12 million hectares. per hectare. That is why it is necessary to carry out large-scale land reclamation measures on a significant part of arable land only to reduce soil salinity and groundwater levels. To date, saline soils in the country account for 66% of the total irrigated land (33.9% of saline soils, 19.4% of the average salinity and 12.6% of saline lands) [3].

In recent years, there has been a steady decline in agricultural land, which requires serious measures. For example, in 1990 the area of agricultural land in the republic was 3316.8 thousand ha, in 2000 - 25736.0 thousand ha, in 2010 - 22259.2 thousand ha, in 2017 - 4.0 thousand ha. That is, over the past quarter century, the area of agricultural land has decreased by 12,993,800 ha, or by 39.2%. The reclamation state

of existing land plots is also unsatisfactory. According to the analysis, 1,795,672 thousand ha or 63.4% of the total irrigated land area is saline, of which 158,034.7 ha, or 5.5%, are strong, and 11,153.5 thousand ha are saline. In addition, there are many irregularities in land use by farmers that have yet to be addressed.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "... the situation with the sale, arbitrary acquisition and plunder of irrigated land by farmers and other responsible managers due to the lack of tight local control. "the time has come to take strict measures and give a legal assessment to the builders."

Based on these views of the President of the country, it should be noted that at the next stage of reforms, the development of land use processes, the expansion of the scope of scientific research in order to improve the incentive system for the efficient and rational use of land by agricultural land users, issues of increase should be addressed.

It should be noted that the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 17, 2019 "On measures for the efficient use of land and water resources in agriculture" by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Concept" This Decree was adopted by the Decree- "land users who reduced land productivity due to inefficient the use of agricultural land and the deterioration of land reclamation. " administrative and criminal liability of officials who authorized the allocation of irrigated arable land for other purposes" [1,2].

Currently, the State Inspectorate for Agriculture, the Committee on Dvergeodezcadastre and other authorized state bodies are taking a number of practical measures to prevent violations of the law and take appropriate measures in the field of land use and land management. For example, in 2017, the Committee on Daverodezkadastr and its structural divisions registered 24.0 thousand ha of land violations in 361 cases in 2017 as a result of inspections of land use violations in 943000 ha in 2018. This also indicates a growing number of cases of violation of land legislation. As a result, in 2017, 317 heads of business entities should be subjected to administrative measures in accordance with the relevant articles of the Administrative Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and article 85 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. measures have been taken.

It should be noted that in accordance with article 65 of the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on administrative responsibility "Landless use, failure to obtain fertile layers in the construction of facilities, use of land for other purposes. Violation of the established procedure for the conservation of degraded agricultural land - one of the minimum wages entails a fine of up to three times, and officials from three to five times".

Taking into account the above norm and with the existing minimum wage (223,000 soums), violation of the land will be fined from 223 thousand to 669 thousand soums. Failure to do so will result in a fine of between 669,000 and 1,115,000 rupees.

The analysis shows that if the difference between the amount of income and the amount of penalties paid by "legal entities" as a result of violation of the law in most cases, such as land use, the amount of fines applied is ten times less than profit.

Taking into account the above circumstances, penalties for violation of land use rights should be further strengthened. At the same time, it is advisable to determine the amount of damage caused by the use of land for other purposes or other purposes, and to impose fines. Because fined landowners are not afraid of fines, since their income from land used for other purposes is several times higher than the amount they pay. That is, they do not feel the necessary responsibility. For example, in 2018, according to the Kashkadarya Regional Department of Land Resources and the State Cadastre, the total fine imposed on 15 cases of violation of land rights in Guzarsky and Karshi districts amounted to 6 545 201 soums. The average fine for each violation of the land is 436 341 soums. The area of illegally used land amounted to 26.2 hectares. These crops were illegally planted with relatively lucrative crops such as alfalfa, vegetables, potatoes, and sunflowers. For example, potatoes were planted on 1.0 ha of irrigated land with an area of 682 contours allocated by Norov Allaer Keldiyorovich, chairman of the farm Adham Allayor uulu in the Charogil rural area of Karshi district. Norov Allayar Keldiyarovich was fined 516,720 soums in the first part of Article 656 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility. Now, if we calculate the income from potatoes planted on 1.0 ha, the average potato yield will be 102.2 cents from 1 to 51.1 points with a standard yield of 2.0. The average selling price of potatoes in the market is 2000 soums, and the yield is 20 million soums. Given that the fine is small compared to income, the profit will be 10 million soums, and the fine will be 516,720 soums. This leads to the fact that land users are not afraid of fines and do not feel responsibility for land use.

In addition, if you calculate the income from potatoes planted on 1.0 ha, the average potato yield will be 102.2 centners versus 51.1 points with a standard yield of 2.0. With an average market price of potatoes an average of 2000 soums, the harvest is \$ 20 million. soums. Given that the fine is small compared to income, the profit will be 10 million soums, and the fine will be 516,720 soums. The amount of fines for each violation is from one to five minimum salaries. The size, size or indicators of land productivity were not taken into account at all. That's why fines seem to fall into a certain order.

The penalties mentioned above are not sufficient to prevent cases of land offenses, since each punishment is the sole purpose of preventing and repeating violations of the law. In addition, this law does not indicate the minimum wage equal to one to five, and in which cases the minimum wage is two, three, four and five times. This, of course, does not impose fines on certain calculations.

In this regard, the fines imposed are not sufficient to prevent cases of land offenses, since each punishment should be a prerequisite to prevent violations of the law and to ensure that it is not repeated in the future.

In addition, the existing laws and regulations do not indicate the minimum wage in the amount of one to five, in each case two, three, four and five times in case of violation of land legislation. This, of course, does not justify the imposition of fines and the accuracy of the calculations. Based on the foregoing, we propose to determine the amount of fines for violations of the law, for example, for the use of land, as follows. In other words, in case of illegal use of agricultural land and for other purposes, the fine should be calculated by calculating the income from the land plot. This is calculated using the following formula:

$$DI_{ssh} = DI_{zg} \times DI_d \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \quad (1)$$

You are here: DI_{ssh} – the amount of the fine, excluding the use of the parcel in soums;
 DI_{zg} - land used for other purposes;

DI_d - the average annual income from the use of land (calculated by formula 2);
 K_1 - regional coefficient taking into account the intensity of management and agricultural production;
 K_2 - a coefficient that takes into account the method of drainage of irrigation water;
 K_3 - coefficient taking into account the percentage of crop losses;

K_1, K_2, K_3 - Clause 18 of the Regulation "On the procedure for determining the normative value of agricultural land" in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 18, 2014 No. 235 These are mainly the coefficients:

K_1 - calculated on the basis of the coefficients specified in Appendix 4 to the Regulation "On the procedure for determining the normative value of sown areas".

K_2 - calculated on the basis of the coefficients specified in Appendix 5 to the Regulation "On the procedure for determining the normative value of sown areas".

K_3 - Based on the coefficients specified in Appendix 6 to the Regulation "On the procedure for determining the normative value of sown areas":

STCd in Formula 1 is the average annual income received from land used for its intended purpose, calculated according to the following formula:

$$ISSCd = Np \times Bb \times Scp \quad (2)$$

Np - standard productivity, kg / ha;

When determining it, it is determined in accordance with Appendix 2 to the Regulation "On the procedure for determining the normative value of crops in agriculture";

BB - bonnitet score;

Scp - the average annual value of the corresponding types of agricultural products sold on dekhkan markets, thousand hectares;

Now, as an example, we are calculating a fine for 1.0 ha of illegally planted potatoes on the Allior Angles Adham collective farm in the Karshi district of Kashkadarya region according to the above formula. in the same time:

Firstly, based on formula 2, we calculate the average annual income from the use of land.

$$ISSCd = Np \times Bb \times Scp$$

$$ISDC = 0.4 \times 51.1 \times 4000 = 8176000$$

Then we calculate the damage caused by the arbitrary occupation of the land according to formula 1.

$$DI_{ssh} = DI_{zg} \times DI_d \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3$$

$$DI_{ss} = 1 \times 8176000 \times 0.7 \times 0.938 \times 0.83 = 4455740$$

The above calculations show that the fine for sowing others (potatoes) per 1 hectare of land on the Allayor ugli Adham farm in Karshi district of Kashkadarya region is 4,455,740 soums. If the number of violations in the field is determined, the amount of damage can be determined by district. Thus, we can conclude that the current fines for violations of land rights in the present case are not based on a more

accurate calculation. This does not change the access of land users to land, especially to agricultural land. In fact, the approach to determining the size of the fine, based on its advantages and performance, is fair and more realistic. In addition, the amount of fines imposed on the proposal will increase the penalty by 5.6 times compared with the first case. This, of course, will increase budget revenues, which will help improve the condition of the land and further increase the number of agricultural land. At the same time, this is one of the factors contributing to the prevention of illegal use of agricultural land.

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